

TESTFUNDA
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE
QUIZZES



Book 3

Table of Contents

Online Quiz # 40 (19-Jun-09)	3
Online Quiz #42 (03-Jul-09)	8
Online Quiz #44 (17-Jul-09)	15
Online Quiz #46 (31-Jul-09)	22
Online Quiz #48 (14-Aug-09).....	28
Online Quiz #50 (28-Aug-09).....	34
Online Quiz #52 (11-Sep-09)	39
Online Quiz #54 (26-Sep-09)	45
Online Quiz #56 (09-Oct-09).....	49
Online Quiz #58 (23-Oct-09).....	54
ANSWERS.....	57
Solutions of Online Quiz #40	58
Solutions of Online Quiz #42	63
Solutions of Online Quiz #44	66
Solutions of Online Quiz #46	71
Solutions of Online Quiz #48	73
Solutions of Online Quiz #50	75
Solutions of Online Quiz #52	78
Solutions of Online Quiz #54	81
Solutions of Online Quiz #56	83
Solutions of Online Quiz #58	85
About TestFunda.com.....	88

PREFACE

From the past few years, many MBA entrance exams have shown a trend towards questioning a student's general knowledge and awareness. Even if some entrance exams do not contain GK questions directly, the challenging rounds of Group Discussion and Personal Interviews also grill a candidate on his/her knowledge of current affairs and other useful trivia.

To ace the tests and the GDPI rounds, it is imperative for a student to be well read and updated with the events and issues shaping the world around.

We, at TestFunda.com, conduct Online Quizzes that help broaden your awareness. These fun quizzes are an entertaining way of updating your GK and trivia. The quizzes in this book are designed to give students a wealth of information.

We are sure that our readers will benefit greatly from these books. They shall provide a high-quality cerebral recreation as well as a break from rigorous hours of study.

Online Quiz # 40 (19-Jun-09)

Q1. Connect these two women.



Q2. Identify this woman.



Q3. A certain Bollywood actress was recently in the news for the launching of a certain magazine called "Bombay Dost". Name the actress.

Q4. An American media personality who was offered a seat in the U.S. senate also has a self-titled talk show. Identify this personality.

Q5. An Indian politician has an autobiography and, and also has a movie named after her. She also claimed she had been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize by a few members of the British Parliament. She is known by a title that proclaims her to be a queen of some sort. Identify her.

Q6. Identify the movie.



Q7. A certain princess was known for patronising charities and organisations working with the homeless, youth, drug addicts and the elderly and also for one of her campaigns that went on to win the Nobel Peace Prize after her sad demise.

Name the princess and the campaign.

Q8. Identify this business magnate, television host, author and magazine publisher.



Q9. Identify this entrepreneur.



Q10. Identify her.



Q11. Identify this entrepreneur.



Q12. This Indian sportsperson has been awarded the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award, Padmashri and Arjuna award. Identify her. (Full name expected)



Q13. Identify the woman in the picture.



Q14. Identify this woman who overcame her physical impairment and won Olympic gold medals.



Q15. Name the social activist who was among the recipients of the award shown in the picture in connection with the Organisation depicted by its logo. (Hint: She has done her M.A. in Social work from Tata Institute of Social Sciences.)



Q16. What was the epithet that this woman became known by?



Q17. Identify the person in the portrait who is also a patron saint of France.



Q18. Identify this woman.



Q19. A retired Indian IPS Officer had done her Ph.D. in Social Sciences on 'Drug Abuse and Domestic Violence' from the Department of Social Sciences, the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi and had also won various Tennis Championships.

Name her.

Q20. This "Indian version of the Billy Elliot story" has been named after two notable Indian choreographers. Name this musical and the two choreographers it has been named after.



[View](#) the solutions of this quiz.

[Discuss](#) the quiz with TestFunda users.

Online Quiz #42 (03-Jul-09)

Q1. This singer of a grunge band was died due to a self-inflicted shotgun wound to his head.
Name him.



Q2. Connect the two pictures and identify the King in question.



Q3. Identify the logo.



Q4. This woman is held responsible for the breaking up of one of the most popular bands ever.



Q5. A certain Knight rewrote the lyrics of his song which was initially meant as a tribute to Marilyn Monroe and sang it at the funeral of a certain "Rose" of England. Identify the Knight and the Rose.

Q6. A certain hip hop musician and actor is also known for his in-ring wrestling prowess. Name him.

Q7. Identify the logo.



Q8. Identify the musician whose home this is an entrance to.



Q9. Identify this multiple filmfare award winning movie.



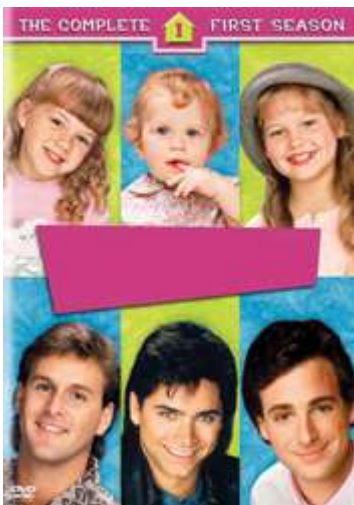
Q10. Identify him.



Q11. Identify this renowned composer in the portrait. (Full name expected)



Q12. Members of this famous band (picture 1) have made guest appearances several times on a popular show represented in the second picture. Identify the band.



Q13. Identify the song.



Q14. Identify the man in the picture.



Q15. Identify the movie in the picture.



Q16. Identify this man in the picture.

Q17. Identify this Indian singing legend. (Full name expected.)



Q18. Identify this band.



Q19. This hotel has a choreographed water feature with performances set to light and music, a large dancing water fountain synchronized to music. Identify the hotel.



Inside Bellagio, Dale Chihuly's Fiori di Como, composed of over 2,000 hand-blown glass flowers, covers 2,000 sq ft (190 m²) of the lobby ceiling. Bellagio is home to Cirque du Soleil's aquatic production "O".

Q20. What's common to these two women?

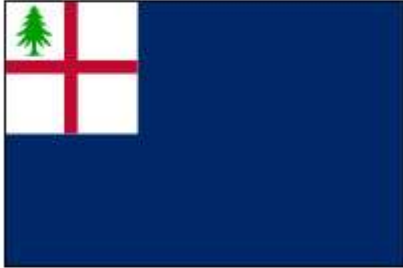


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Online Quiz #44 (17-Jul-09)

Q1. Both the flags were claimed to be flown during a certain important battle in American history. Which battle was it?



Q2. This philosopher was among the most important thinkers of both the American and French Revolutions. Identify him. (His pen name is sufficient.)



Q3. The event represented in this picture is an important landmark in the history of human civilization. Identify it.



Q4. Identify this President.



Q5. Connect the two pictures to identify a significant event during the French Revolution.



Q6. Identify this political leader whose actions were significant in giving shape to Politics in Europe.



Q7. This woman was known for making a statement that's represented in the second image. Identify her.



Let them eat



Q8. Identify him.



Q9. The man in the picture was the first to write the Declaration of Independence. Identify him.



Q10. Connect the two pictures to reveal yet another significant event in the history of the world.



Q11. Identify prominent Russian who also has a popular song named after him. (Full name expected)



Q12. This was a popular device for execution during the French Revolution. Name this device.



Q13. He was the only monarch of France to be executed. Identify him.

Q14. There was a term given to a period of time when the French Revolution was opposed. Identify the term.

Q15. A certain phrase was added to the bottom of the Washington, D.C. license plate so as to protest the District's lack of representation in the Congress.



Q16. Shown in the picture is an important event in the French Revolution. Identify it.



Q17. Identify this prominent leader.



Q18. A particular naval battle came to be known by a certain name because at that time it wasn't usual to have naval battles fought at night. Identify his battle as well as the name given to it.

Q19. Identify the structure and the 4 heads carved into it.



Q20. A President of the Congress is known for his flamboyant signature on a certain Declaration. Name him.



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Online Quiz #46 (31-Jul-09)

Q1. Identify the product.



Q2. Identify the event.



Q3. Identify the event where you would see a mask and outfits of this kind.



Q4. Identify this happiest place in the world.



Q5. A certain celebration is held to celebrate the abolishment of slavery in the US. Name it.

Q6. This event marks one of the highpoints of the Chinese New Year celebration. Identify it.



Q7. Identify the movie and what did it celebrate recently?



Q8. Identify this celebration dance form.



Q9. What do Harry Potter & JK Rowling have in common (other than the books, of course)?

Q10.

50 : 
25 : 
40 : ?

Q11. Identify which festival is being celebrated in this advertisement.



Q12. What was this company celebrating recently? Express yourself very freely.



Q13. Identify this logo.



Q14. Identify the logo.



Q15. Identify the product from the tagline.

**Hira hai sada
ke liye**

Q16. Identify this very famous phrase associated with the event that took place 40 years ago. Identify the event as well.



Q17. The organisation associated with this structure crossed a landmark recently. Identify the organisation and the landmark.



Q18. Connect the pictures and identify the director of the movie in question.



Q19. Identify the car & what did it celebrate recently. Hint : Most Influential.



Q20. Who said these words? On what occasion?

“Sorry Pete,
I tried to hold
him off.”

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Online Quiz #48 (14-Aug-09)

Q1. Who is India's Joan of Arc?

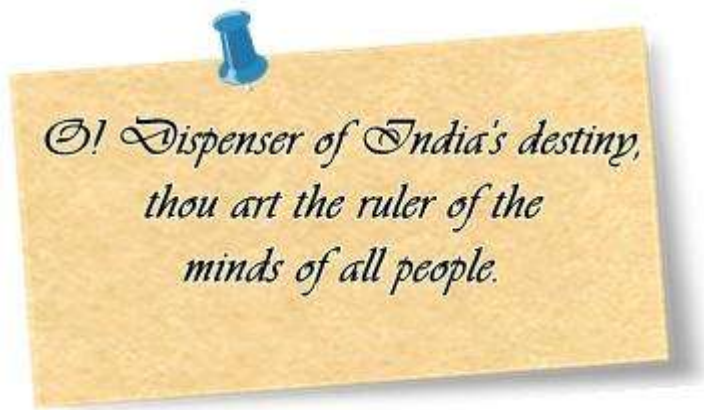


Q2. After independence 3 princely states held out on joining India. Hyderabad and Kashmir were two of them. Name the third.

Q3. Identify the event below.



Q4. Where would you find these lines?



Q5. Name the party that was created by Indians in the United States and Canada with the aim of liberating India from British Rule.

Q6. Who served as the last Governor-General of India? Full name expected.

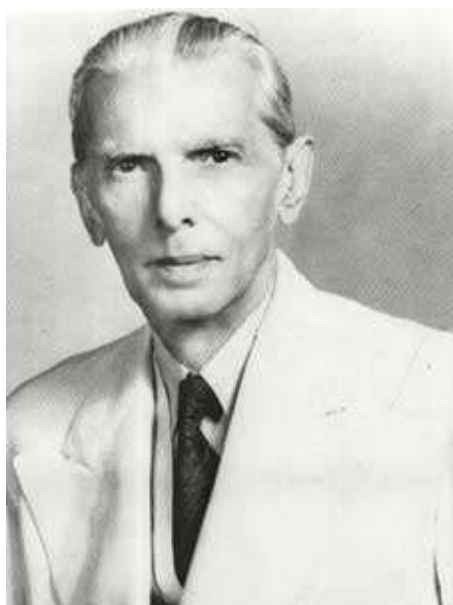
Q7. What unfortunate event did this well witness in the history of India's Freedom Struggle?



Q8. Who is known as the 'the Great Soul' and what was this person's autobiography called?

Q9. The Non-Cooperation Movement went out of control and culminated in this unfortunate incident. Name the incident.

Q10. Identify the person shown. Full name expected.



Q11. What were the full names of India's triumverate - Lal Bal Pal?

Q12. Identify the logo.



Q13. Name the extremist who uttered these lines.

*"If the deaf are to hear, the sound has to be very loud.
When we dropped the bomb, it was not our intention to kill
anybody. We have bombed the British Government. The British
must quit India and make her free."*

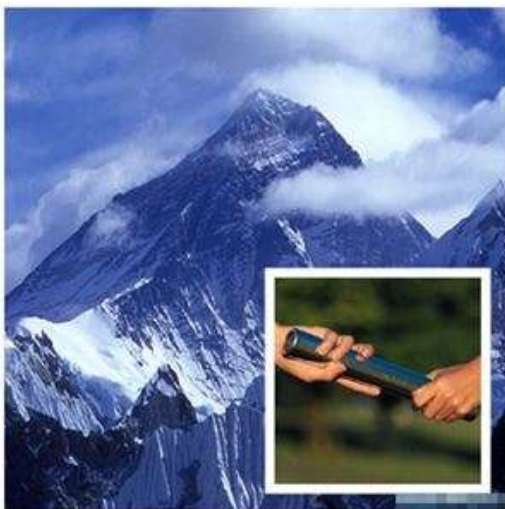
Q14. What is being depicted below?

*Courage, Sacrifice and the Spirit of Renunciation
Purity, Progress of the Country and truth
Faith and Fertility*

Q15. Who said these lines? What was being referred to?

**"These are the new Temples
of
India"**

Q16. Name the person being hinted at below.



Q17. Here are 3 popular phrases. Name the people.

"Give me blood and I will give you freedom."
"Aaram haram hai"
"Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it"

Q18. Connect the two pictures and identify the person.



Q19. Identify the person below. Full name expected.



Q20. Connect the two pictures. This person was known by the phrase shown below. Name the person.

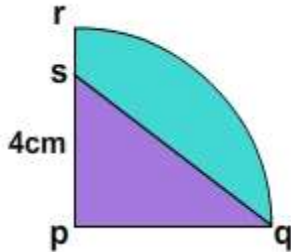


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Online Quiz #50 (28-Aug-09)

Q1. A triangle is inscribed in a quarter circle of radius 7 cm as shown. Find the area of the turquoise region. (Use $\pi=22/7$)



Q2. Identify the logo.



Q3. Identify the structure in the picture.



Q4. Identify this cartoon character.



Q5. A letter has been changed in each word of both the quotes. Identify the correct quotes.

Thy silnificant provelms be lace cabnot he rolvod it thy lame legel if thicking be lere it then he creited chem.

hwo bhings arc inbinite: thy uniwerse ant numan stupility; ant a'm nor lure alout thy uniterse.

Q6. What's depicted in this picture?



Q7. Identify the disease being addressed in this song.



Q8. I am a ten-letter word.

7-8-9 is the plural form of 1-2-3.

2-5-6 is what one must never ask a woman.

5-4-10-6 is an All-India exam conducted by IIT.

What am I?

Q9. Identify this device.



Q10. Identify the book.



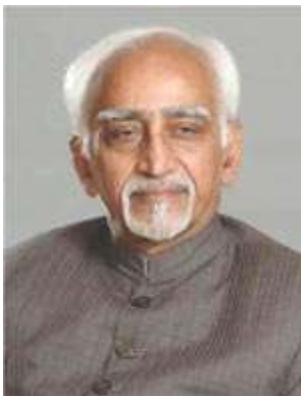
Q11. Identify the product.



Q12. Identify the Book Series.



Q13. Identify the man in the picture.



Q14. 7 cats and 7 dogs were made to sit in straight line. Find the probability that all the dogs sat together. (Reduce to the lowest possible fraction.)

Q15. Identify the logo.



Q16. Identify the lady in the picture.



Q17. Identify the structure.



Questions 18 and 19 are related.

In a coaching class, seven subject were taught on 7 sifferent days between 1st August and 8th August as part of a crash course. The subjects were: English, Hindi, Marathi, Maths, Science, History and Geography.

- a. Hindi was taught on the first day.
- b. 2nd August was a Sunday and, hence, a holiday.
- c. Maths was taught a day prior to the day Science was taught.
- d. Marathi was taught on the day succeeding the holiday.
- e. English was taught on the last day.
- f. There was a day's gap between Geography and Science.
- g. Geography was taught before History.

Q18. Which subject immediately preceded English?

Q19. There was a gap of how many days between Maths and Marathi?

Q20. What was the catchphrase popularised in this ad? (Exact phrase required.)



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Online Quiz #52 (11-Sep-09)

Q1. Identify this man who died recently. Also identify his father.



Q2. The castle in this picture has been marketed as the origin of a legend. Identify the Legend.



Q3. Identify the man who has been caricatured here.



Q4. The actress in this picture essayed a popular negative character in a movie that released about 2 months ago. Name the actress and the character she essayed.



Q5. Identify this villain.



Q6. Identify this man. Hint: What day is it today?



Q7. This real life villain was given a sobriquet. Name the sobriquet.



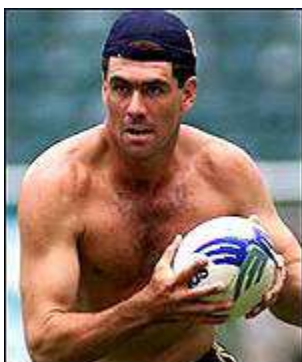
Q8. Identify this fictional villain.



Q9. Identify the character.



Q10. Identify this man who was involved in a scandal.



Q11. Identify this deity.



Q12. Identify this real life villain.



Q13. Identify the thief in the picture.



Hint:



Q14. A certain mythological character was known for killing 7 of his cousin's children in order to save himself from a prophecy according the eight of his cousin was destined to kill him. Identify him.

Q15. Identify this political figure.



Q16. Identify this serial killer.



Q17. Identify the movie.



Q18. Identify this politician.



Q19. Identify the man in the picture. Also mention the organisation to which he belonged. (Full name of the man and the organisation expected.)



Q20. Identify the "villain".



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Online Quiz #54 (26-Sep-09)

Q1. A certain revolution had been started to give impetus to the production of milk in the country by creating a nationwide milk grid. What was this revolution?

Q2. Identify the company from its logo.



Q3. Name the play in which these famous lines appear.

O, beware, my lord, of jealousy!
It is the green-eyed monster which doth mock
The meat it feeds on.

Q4. What is their primary product?



Q5. Identify the company that uses this font.

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Q6. Who is also known as "Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu"?

Q7. In which Fairy tale did these lines appear?

"I'll huff and I'll puff and
I'll blow your house down."

Q8. Identify this logo.



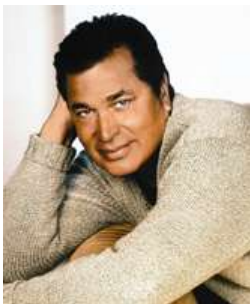
Q9. Identify her.



Q10. Identify the song.



Q11. Identify this Indian born singer. (Mention both: his real name and stage name)



Q12. A certain software engineer who has also worked for Oracle corporation is now part of a musical trio and also a mentor on a reality show. Identify him.

Q13. Identify this western philosopher.



Q14. Identify the structure.



Q15. Identify this person.



Q16. Identify the man and the company that used this logo.



Q17. Identify the logo.



Q18. Identify the logo.



Q19. Identify the product being sold.



Q20. Identify this logo.



Q21. An Indian entrepreneur was recently in the news for having named their family pet with the same initials as a popular celebrity. Name this entrepreneur and the pet. (Full name expected, not just initials.)

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Online Quiz #56 (09-Oct-09)

Q1. Identify her.



Q2. Identify the party that uses this election symbol. (Full name expected.)



Q3. Identify this personality. (Full name expected)



Q4. Identify this personality.



Q5. Connect the 2 pictures to get the name of a song.



Q6. Identify her.



Q7. Identify the person sitting in the middle.



Q8. Identify the logo.



Q9. Name this fictional creature.



Q10. Identify the story.



Q11. Identify the cartoonist.



Q12. He was recently in the news. Identify him.



Q13. Identify this extremely lovable cartoon character.



Q14. What's common to these 2 pictures?



Q15. A movie that recently released has the same name as this album (and the song too!!). Identify.



Q16. Identify this character.



Q17. Identify the logo.



Q18. What's common to these four logos?



Q19. Connect the two pictures and name the technology used to power this spaceship.



Q20. Identify the actors and also mention what's common to them.



Q21. Identify.



[View](#) the solutions of this quiz.

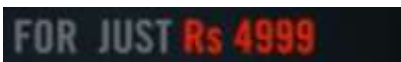
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Online Quiz #58 (23-Oct-09)

Q1. Identify the geological structure.



Q2. Identify the product in question from the advertisement. (The whole name of the product is required.)



Q3. The spiritual enlightenment of two saints is revered on Diwali. Name them.

Q4. In Hindi Mythology, 'Kesari' and 'Anjana' were the names of whose parents?

Q5. The Day when certain detainees were released is also commemorated on Diwali. Name the community that celebrated this occasion. Also, state what this occasion was referred to by this community.

Q6. Identify the Ad. Also, state the tagline popularised in this ad.



Q7. A certain occasion during Diwali is celebrated due as a particular brother visited his sister on that day and she applied Tilak on his head. Name the brother and sister as well as the occasion.

Q8. In order to be eligible to marry Sita, Lord Rama had to lift a bow. He lifted it and then broke it by stringing it. What was this bow called and to whom did it belong?

Q9. A certain demon took the form of a deer as part of a ploy to abduct Sita. Name the demon.

Q10. A certain friend of the universe was a preceptor to Rama and Laxmana. Identify him.

Q11. Identify this dacoit-turned sage who composed an epic. Name him and also the first disciples to whom he taught from the book he composed.

Q12. A certain Demi-God in the form of a vulture fought Ravana in a fierce battle to save Sita only to have his wings clipped off. Name him.

Q13. Complete the analogy.

SITA : RAM
as
? : Bharat
? : Shatrughna
? : Laxman
? : Ravana

Q14. What was the name of the healer who informed Rama that only Sanjivani could revive Lakshmana?

Q15. This deity of architecture and engineering is credited with having built Lanka for the Demons, and having generated the an ape, who made Rama's bridge from the continent to the island, Lanka. Name the deity and the ape.

Q16. One of the chapters/episodes (Kandas) of the Ramayana was named after a major character. Name the character and the chapter.

Q17. Laxmana was considered to be the incarnation of a certain creature associated with a God. Identify the creature and the God.

Q18. Complete the analogy.

Kaushalya : Ram
as
? : Bharat
? : Shatrughna
? : Laxman

Q19. This character in the Ramayana was granted a boon by Lord Bramha. However, as his tongue was tied by Goddess Saraswati, he ended up asking for a bed for sleeping rather than the seat of Indra. Identify him.

Q20. An 8-day "Festival of Lights" is celebrated by the Jews in order to commemorate the rededication of the Holy Temple in Jerusalem at the time of the Maccabean Revolt of the 2nd century BCE. Identify it.

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ANSWERS

Solutions of Online Quiz #40

Answer 01: Both Indian women have won the Miss World crown.

Dr. Reita Faria Powell (born Bombay, date unknown) became the first Indian woman to win the Miss World title, in 1966.

Yukta Mookhey (born 7 October 1979) is an Indian model and actress. A native of Mulund, Mumbai, she was crowned Miss World in December 1999 at the Olympia theatre in London.

Answer 02: Meira Kumar (born March 31, 1945) is an Indian politician and a five time Member of Parliament. She was elected unopposed as the first woman Speaker of Lok Sabha on 3 June 2009.

She is a lawyer and a former diplomat. Prior to being a member of the 15th Lok Sabha, she has been elected earlier to the 8th, 11th, 12th and 14th Lok Sabha, wherein she remained Cabinet Minister in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (2004-2009).

Answer 03: Celina Jaitley

Celina Jaitley, born 24 November 1981, is an Indian actress and former beauty queen. She was crowned Miss India in 2001.

India's only gay magazine, Bombay Dost, used to be a poor black and white self-funded publication that finally had to be closed down due to lack of advertisers and inefficient funds. 7 years later, it makes a comeback in all rainbow coloured glory and with the backing of Indian actress, Celina Jaitley.

Celina has always been pro-gay, both in declaring that homosexuality is a norm and in openly accepting that she has many gay friends. However, with the re-launching of Bombay Dost, Celina seems to have gained more enemies than friends.

Answer 04: Oprah Winfrey

Oprah Gail Winfrey (born January 29, 1954) is an American media personality, Academy Award nominated actress, producer, literary critic and magazine publisher, best known for her self-titled, multi-award winning talk show, which has become the highest-rated program of its kind in history. She has been ranked the richest African American of the 20th century, the most philanthropic African American of all time, and was once the world's only black billionaire. She is also, according to some assessments, the most influential woman in the world.

Answer 05: Phoolan Devi (August 10, 1963 – July 25, 2001), popularly known as "The Bandit Queen", was an Indian dacoit and later a politician. She was notorious across India during her time as a bandit.

Answer 06: A Mighty Heart

This is the story of the 2002 abduction in Karachi of the Wall Street Journal writer, Daniel Pearl, and the efforts of his pregnant wife Marianne, his colleagues, the Pakistani police, the security services, and the CIA and the FBI to get him back alive.

In A Mighty Heart, Angelina Jolie plays another famous face: Mariane Pearl, who transfixed the world when her husband Danny, a journalist for the Wall Street Journal, was kidnapped and murdered by Islamic extremists.

Answer 07: Diana, Princess of Wales, (Diana Frances; née Spencer; 1 July 1961 – 31 August 1997) was the first wife of Charles, Prince of Wales. Their sons, Princes William and Henry, are second and third in line to the thrones of the United Kingdom and fifteen other Commonwealth Realms.

Starting in the mid- to late 1980s, the Princess of Wales became increasingly known for her support of numerous charities. This stemmed naturally from her role as Princess of Wales—she was expected to visit hospitals and other state agencies in the 20th century model of royal patronage. Diana, however, developed an interest in serious illnesses and health-related matters outside the purview of traditional royal involvement, including AIDS and leprosy. In addition, the Princess patronised charities and organisations working with the homeless, youth, drug addicts and the elderly.

Diana was most famously, in the last year of her life, the most visible supporter of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, a campaign that went on to win the Nobel Peace Prize in 1997 after her death, which many believed was a posthumous tribute to the Princess.

Answer 08: Martha Helen Stewart (née Kostyra; August 3, 1941) is an American business magnate, television host, author and magazine publisher. As founder of Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia, she has gained success through a variety of business ventures, encompassing publishing, broadcasting, and merchandising. Stewart's syndicated talk show, Martha, is broadcast throughout the world, she has written numerous bestselling books, and she is the publisher of Martha Stewart Living magazine.

In 2001, Stewart was named the third most powerful woman in America by Ladies Home Journal. In 2004, she was convicted of lying to investigators about a stock sale and served five months in prison. Stewart began a strong comeback campaign in 2005, with her company returning to profitability in 2006.

Answer 09: Indra Krishnamurthy Nooyi (born October 28, 1955 in Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India) is the chairwoman and chief executive officer (CEO) of PepsiCo, the world's fourth-largest food and beverage company. On August 14, 2006, Nooyi was named the successor to Steven Reinemund as chief executive officer of the company.[5] She was effectively appointed as CEO by PepsiCo's board of directors on October 1, 2006. According to the polls Forbes magazine conducted, Nooyi ranks third on the 2008 list of The World's 100 Most Powerful Women. Nooyi has been named the #1 Most Powerful Business Woman in the world in 2006 and 2007 by Fortune magazine. In 2008, Nooyi was named one of America's Best Leaders by U.S. News & World Report.

Answer 10: Shakuntala Devi is a calculating prodigy who was born on November 4, 1939 in Bangalore, India. Her father worked in a "Brahmin circus" as a trapeze and tightrope performer, and later as a lion tamer and a human cannonball. Her calculating gifts first demonstrated themselves while she was doing card tricks with her father when she was three. They report she "beat" them by memorization of cards rather than by sleight of hand. By age six she demonstrated her calculation and memorization abilities at the University of Mysore. At the age of eight she had success at Annamalai University by doing the same.

Answer 11: Chanda Kochhar (November 17, 1961) is currently the Managing Director (MD) of ICICI Bank and Chief Executive Officer (CEO). ICICI Bank is India's largest private bank and overall second largest bank in the country. She also heads the Corporate Centre of ICICI Bank. Kochhar has also consistently figured in Fortune's list of "Most Powerful Women in Business" since 2005. Currently, she ranks at number 25.

Answer 12: Karnam Malleswari (born June 1, 1975, Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh) is an Indian Weightlifter. To her first time she participated in the 'National Junior weight lifting championship and stood First. In 1992 she participated in the Asian championship which took place in Thailand and stood second and won three silver medals. She also won three Bronze medals in the world championship. She won a bronze medal in the 2000 Summer Olympics at Sydney, which made her the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal. She is a recipient of the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award, India's highest sporting honour for the year 1995-1996. She is also a recipient of the civilian honour Padma Shri in 1999. Malleswari is awarded the Arjuna Award in 1994, India's highest award in sports.

Answer 13: Marjorie Orr was born on September 9th 1944 in Glasgow, Scotland.

In the last twenty years, Marjorie has become a well-known psychic, earning a strong reputation for her accurate predictions. She has written for the Sunday Times, Harpers and Queen, Teletext, Woman, Woman's Journal, the Express, News of the World, Elle, Cosmopolitan, and others, as well as racking up TV and radio appearances on the BBC, the World Service, Sky News, GMTV, Discovery Channel, Kilroy, TVAM, Granada Living and more. She also boasts an eclectic list of personal clients, which include high-profile city traders, business executives, politicians, and some famous names from show business and the arts.

Answer 14: Wilma Glodean Rudolph (June 23, 1940 – November 12, 1994) was an American athlete, and in the 1960 Summer Olympics in Rome, Italy, she became the first American woman to win three gold medals in track and field during a single Olympic Games, despite running on a sprained ankle at the time. A track and field champion, she elevated women's track to a major presence in the United States.

The powerful sprinter emerged from the 1960 Rome Olympics as "The Tornado," the fastest woman on earth. The Italians nicknamed her "La Gazzella Nera" (the Black Gazelle); to the French she was "La Perle Noire" (The Black Pearl)

Wilma Rudolph was born prematurely at 4.5 lbs., the 20th of 22 siblings, and caught "infantile paralysis" (caused by the polio virus) as a very young child. She recovered, but wore a brace on her left leg and foot which had become twisted as a result. By the time she was twelve years old, she had also survived scarlet fever, whooping cough, chicken pox and measles. Her family drove her from Clarksville, Tennessee to Nashville, Tennessee regularly for treatments to straighten her twisted leg.

Answer 15: Medha Patkar (born December 1, 1954) is a Indian social activist. She is known for her role in Narmada Bachao Andolan.

Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) is a non-governmental organisation (NGO) that mobilised tribal people, adivasis, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada river, Gujarat, India.

Their mode of campaign includes hunger strikes, mass media publicities, garnering support from noted film and art personalities etc. Narmada Bachao Andolan, together with its leading spokespersons Medha Patkar and Baba Amte, was the 1991 recipient of the Right Livelihood Award.

Answer 16: The Lady with the Lamp

Florence Nightingale was the daughter of a well-to-do family in England. They wanted her to become a socialite; to learn to give big parties and serve tea. Florence, however, had other plans.

When she told them she didn't want this kind of life, her parents became very angry and her sister went into hysterics. By the time she was 12, she was determined to "do something worthwhile". She liked books. She enjoyed caring for sick farmers on her father's estate. Once she even saved the life of an old shepherd's dog that had broken its leg.

At the age of 16, she was sure that God was calling her to serve others. She used every spare minute to learn from nursing books she had secretly obtained. She visited hospitals in London and the surrounding area. Her parents didn't want her working in those "dirty" hospitals, but she was determined. They did many things to try to change her mind. Her sister pretended to have fainting spells. Her mother accused her of being immoral.

She finally reached an agreement with her father. If he would let her go to Kaiserwerth (Kaiserwerth) hospital in Germany to study, she wouldn't tell anyone her plans. This way, her family wouldn't have to be "embarrassed" by her actions.

She was an excellent student, and after her graduation, she returned to London and got a job running a hospital. During the Crimean (Crimean) War, she was put in charge of nursing. She went to the battlefield with 38 nurses. The hospital was a huge, dirty barracks building. She got men to clean it up and managed to get the supplies they needed.

She carried a lamp as she walked the halls of the battlefield hospital and became known as the "lady with the lamp". She saved thousands of lives. People called her a ministering angel in the hospitals, but she herself became ill with a disease she got there. In her later years she was not able to travel, but people came to her from all over the world for her advice.

During the Civil War, the United States asked her advice about setting up military hospitals. She became known as the founder of modern nursing.

Answer 17: Saint Joan of Arc (French: Jeanne d'Arc; ca. 1412 – 30 May 1431) is a national heroine of France and a Catholic saint. A peasant girl born in eastern France, she led the French army to several important victories during the Hundred Years' War, claiming divine guidance, and was indirectly responsible for the coronation of Charles VII. She was captured by the Burgundians, sold to the English, tried by an ecclesiastical court, and burned at the stake when she was nineteen years old. Twenty-four years later, on the initiative of Charles VII, who could not possibly afford being seen as having been brought to power with the aid of a condemned heretic, Pope Callixtus III reviewed the decision of the ecclesiastical court, found her innocent, and declared her a martyr. She was beatified in 1909 and later canonized in 1920. She is one of three patron saints of France.

Answer 18: Orlan.

Orlan is a French artist, born May 30, 1947 in Saint-Étienne. She lives and works in Los Angeles, New York, and Paris. In 2006-2007 she was invited to be a scholar in residence at the Getty Research Institute in Los Angeles. She is on the board of administrators for the Palais de Tokyo in Paris, and is a professor at the École Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts in Cergy.

Orlan is not an artist of one medium. She is mostly famous for her work with plastic surgery in the early to mid nineties, but she has a body of work that started long before, and that is still evolving and innovating.

She is a performance artist who uses her own body and the procedures of plastic surgery to make "carnal art". She is transforming her face, but her aim is not to attain a commonly held

standard of beauty. Orlan is the only artist working so radically with her own body, asking questions about the status of the body in society.

Orlan is the only artist to use plastic surgery as her medium of choice. Since 1990, she has undergone a series of choreographed "performances" during which her face is surgically morphed through the use of plastic surgery. Her intention is not to become "beautiful" but rather to suggest that the "objective (beauty) is unattainable and the process horrifying." This is, however, not the only issue or intent surrounding this controversial body of work, which is highly steeped in feminist and psychoanalytic theory, as well as (and in comparison to) art history. Orlan defines her work as "Carnal Art," which she explains as "a self-portrait in the classical sense, yet realized through the technology of our time." Orlan's website is the official home (or database) for her work. The site is well-organized, making it comfortable to navigate. Aside from images from Orlan's projects, the spectator is able to read texts pertaining to her work, listen to audio interviews, and browse through an online catalogue of the artist's merchandise (sales help pay the high costs of her performances/operations).

Answer 19: Kiran Bedi.

Kiran Bedi (9 June 1949) is an Indian social activist and a retired Indian Police Service (IPS) officer. She became the first woman to join the Indian Police Service (IPS) in 1972, and was last posted as Director General , BPR&D (Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Home Affairs). She retired from IPS in December, 2007, after taking voluntary retirement. She is also the author and director of Agle Janam Mohe Bitiya Hi Kijo.

Even while in active service in the Indian Police, she continued her educational pursuits, and obtained a Law degree (LLB) in 1988 from Delhi University, Delhi. In 1993, she did her Ph.D. from Social Sciences from the Department of Social Sciences, the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, where the topic of her thesis was 'Drug Abuse and Domestic Violence'.

Kiran Bedi won the Junior National Lawn Tennis Championship in 1966, the Asian Lawn Tennis Championship in 1972, and the All-India Interstate Women's Lawn Tennis Championship in 1976, besides this she also won the all-Asian tennis champion, and had won the Asian Ladies Title at the age of 22.

Answer 20: The Merchants of Bollywood is an Australian musical written and directed by Toby Gough. The show is about the history of the Bollywood film industry, and it is named after Hiralalji Merchant and his grand daughter Vaibhavi Merchant, two notable Indian choreographers. The set design was by Elizabeth Berry and the costumes were designed by Falguni Thakore and Bipin. The musical has been described as "an Indian version of the Billy Elliot story" and is choreographed by Vaibhavi Merchant. It was the first ever Bollywood production to tour straight from Film City in Mumbai. When the show reached Australia in February 2008, there had been 400 performances seen by 500,000 patrons. The show toured UK, Europe USA and Australia.

Vaibhabhi Merchant (born 1975) is a well-known Bollywood dance choreographer, the granddaughter of pioneering choreographer Shri B. Hiralal, her maternal grandfather.

Solutions of Online Quiz #42

Answer 01: Kurt Cobain.

Kurt Donald Cobain (February 20, 1967 – c. April 5, 1994) was an American musician, best known as the lead singer, guitarist and songwriter of grunge band Nirvana.

Answer 02: Elvis Presley

In the pictures : Jailhouse and Rock

Jailhouse Rock is an American motion picture directed by Richard Thorpe, released by MGM on October 17, 1957 starring Elvis Presley.

Answer 03: Hard rock Cafe.

Hard Rock Cafe is a chain of bar-restaurants founded in 1971 by Americans Isaac Tigrett and Peter Morton. The first Hard Rock Cafe opened near Hyde Park Corner in London. In 1979 the cafe started covering its walls with rock 'n' roll ephemera, a tradition now extended to the other establishments of the chain. The company was sold to the Seminole Tribe of Florida in 2006. There are currently over 140 Hard Rock Cafes in over 36 countries.

Answer 04: Yoko Ono Lennon, (born February 18, 1933), is a Japanese-American artist and musician. She is known for her work as an avant-garde artist and musician and her marriage to John Lennon. She was also held by many as the cause for the breaking-up of the Beatles.

Answer 05: Sir Elton John performed the new version of Candle in the Wind - Goodbye England's Rose at the funeral for Princess Diana on September 6, 1997 in Westminster Abbey. Elton John through Bernie Taupin's new lyrics was able to poignantly express the grief that the world was experiencing. Due to time limits before the scheduled funeral, the song composers decided to re-write the lyrics to the song, "Candle in the Wind" a 1973 song originally written as a tribute to Marilyn Monroe.

Answer 06: John Cena.

John Felix Anthony Cena (born April 23, 1977) is an American actor, hip hop musician, and professional wrestler currently employed by World Wrestling Entertainment (WWE) on its Raw brand.

Answer 07: Slipknot

Slipknot is an American heavy metal band from Des Moines, Iowa, formed in 1995. Slipknot consists of nine members, the current band members are Sid Wilson, Joey Jordison, Paul Gray, Chris Fehn, Jim Root, Craig Jones, Shawn Crahan, Mick Thomson, and Corey Taylor. Each member of the band wears a unique mask.

Slipknot formed in 1995 and underwent several line-up changes following the independent release of their first demo Mate. Feed. Kill. Repeat. in 1996. That album featured original lead vocalist, Anders Colsefini. Their self-titled, major label debut, Slipknot, was released in 1999, featuring permanent new lead vocalist, Corey Taylor, and was followed by Iowa in 2001 and Vol. 3: (The Subliminal Verses) in 2004. On August 25, 2008, the band returned to release their fourth studio album, All Hope Is Gone, which debuted at the top spot on the Billboard 200 charts. The band has released three DVDs, including Disasterpieces, which was certified quadruple-platinum in the United States.

Answer 08: Michael Jackson

Michael Joseph Jackson (August 29, 1958 – June 25, 2009) was an American recording artist, entertainer and businessman. The seventh child of the Jackson family, he made his debut as an entertainer in 1968 as a member of The Jackson 5. He then began a solo career in 1971 while

still a member of the group and was referred to as the "King of Pop" in subsequent years. Jackson's 1982 album *Thriller* remains the world's best-selling album of all time, and four of his other solo studio albums are among the world's best-selling records: *Off the Wall* (1979), *Bad* (1987), *Dangerous* (1991) and *HIStory* (1995).

Neverland Valley Ranch (formerly the Sycamore Valley Ranch) is a developed property in Santa Barbara County, California, most famous for being a former home of American entertainer Michael Jackson, during 1988-2005. It is named after Neverland, the fantasy island in the story of Peter Pan, who never grows up. The ranch is located about five miles (8 km) north of unincorporated Los Olivos, and about eight miles (13 km) north of the town of Santa Ynez. The property covers an area of over 2,800 acres (11 km²). On November 10, 2008, Jackson transferred the title to Sycamore Valley Ranch Company, LLC. The area surrounding Neverland previously consisted of working ranches. Today, the area is made up of vineyards.

Answer 09: *Rock On!!* is a Bollywood film starring Arjun Rampal and debutantes Farhan Akhtar and Prachi Desai in the lead roles, along with Luke Kenny, Purab Kohli, Koel Purie, Shahana Goswami and Nicolette Bird. It released on August 29, 2008. It was written and directed by Abhishek Kapoor and produced by Farhan Akhtar and Riteish Sidhwani.

Answer 10: Bob Marley

Hon. Robert "Bob" Nesta Marley OM (February 6, 1945 – May 11, 1981) was a Jamaican singer-songwriter and musician. He was the lead singer, songwriter and guitarist for the ska, rocksteady and reggae bands *The Wailers* (1964 – 1974) and *Bob Marley & the Wailers* (1974 – 1981). Marley remains the most widely known and revered performer of reggae music, and is credited for helping spread both Jamaican music and the Rastafari movement, (of which he was a committed member), to a worldwide audience.

Answer 11: Ludwig van Beethoven; baptised 17 December 1770 – 26 March 1827) was a German composer and pianist. He was an important figure in the transitional period between the Classical and Romantic eras in Western classical music, and remains one of the most acclaimed and influential of all composers.

Born in Bonn, which was then in the Electorate of Cologne in western Germany, he moved to Vienna in his early twenties and settled there, studying with Joseph Haydn and quickly gaining a reputation as a virtuoso pianist. His hearing began to deteriorate in the late 1790s, yet he continued to compose, and to conduct and perform, even after he was completely deaf.

Answer 12: The Beach Boys. (TV show Full House)

The Beach Boys are an American rock band. Formed in 1961, the group gained popularity for its close vocal harmonies and lyrics reflecting a Southern California youth culture of cars and surfing. Brian Wilson's growing creative ambitions later transformed them into a more artistically innovative group that earned critical praise and influenced many later musicians.

Answer 13: *Smelly Cat* by Phoebe Buffay.

Answer 14: Louis Daniel Armstrong (August 4, 1901 – July 6, 1971), nicknamed Satchmo or Pops, was an American jazz trumpeter and singer.

Coming to prominence in the 1920s as an innovative cornet and trumpet player, Armstrong was a foundational influence on jazz, shifting the music's focus from collective improvisation to solo performers. With his distinctive gravelly voice, Armstrong was also an influential singer, demonstrating great dexterity as an improviser, bending the lyrics and melody of a song for expressive purposes. He was also greatly skilled at scat singing, or wordless vocalizing.

Answer 15: Moulin Rouge!

Moulin Rouge! is a 2001 Australian/American/British musical-romantic dramedy film by Baz Luhrmann, director of William Shakespeare's Romeo + Juliet, based loosely on the Giuseppe Verdi opera La traviata. It tells the story of a young British poet/writer, Christian (Ewan McGregor), who falls in love with the star of the Moulin Rouge, cabaret actress and courtesan Satine (Nicole Kidman). It uses the musical setting of the Montmartre Quarter of Paris, France. The film was nominated for eight Oscars, including Best Picture, and won two: for art direction and costume design. It was the first musical nominated for best picture in 22 years. It was shot at Fox Studios in Sydney, Australia.

Answer 16: Resul Pookutty (born 1971) is an Academy Award and BAFTA Award winning Indian film sound designer, sound editor and mixer. He won the Academy Award for Best Sound Mixing for the film Slumdog Millionaire.

Answer 17: Kattassery Joseph Yesudas or Jesudas, born January 10, 1940, is an Indian classical musician and a playback singer. Yesudas sings Indian classical music, devotional and popular songs. He has recorded more than 40,000 songs in many languages including Malayalam, Tamil, Hindi, Kannada, Telugu, Bengali, Gujarati, Oriya, Marathi, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tulu, Russian, Arabic, Latin and English through his long career. He has been singing for most Indian languages except Assamese and Kashmiri.

Answer 18: Pink Floyd

Pink Floyd are an English rock band who initially earned recognition for their psychedelic and space rock music, and later, as they evolved, for their progressive rock music. Pink Floyd are known for philosophical lyrics, sonic experimentation, innovative album cover art, and elaborate live shows. One of rock music's most successful acts, the group have sold over 200 million albums worldwide including 74.5 million certified units in the United States.[4] Pink Floyd influenced progressive rock artists of the 1970s such as Genesis and Yes, as well as contemporary artists such as Nine Inch Nails and Dream Theater.

Answer 19: Bellagio is a luxury hotel and casino located on the Las Vegas Strip in the Paradise area of unincorporated Clark County, Nevada, USA. It is owned by MGM Mirage and was built on the site of the demolished Dunes hotel and casino.

Inspired by the Lake Como resort of Bellagio in Italy, Bellagio is famed for its elegance. One of its most notable features is an 8-acre (32,000 m²) artificial lake between the building and the Strip, which houses the Fountains of Bellagio, a large dancing water fountain synchronized to music.

Inside Bellagio, Dale Chihuly's Fiori di Como, composed of over 2,000 hand-blown glass flowers, covers 2,000 sq ft (190 m²) of the lobby ceiling. Bellagio is home to Cirque du Soleil's aquatic production "O".

Answer 20: Both, Anoushka Shankar and Norah Jones, are daughters of Pandit Ravi Shankar.

Solutions of Online Quiz #44

Answer 01: The Battle of Bunker Hill.

The Battle of Bunker Hill took place on June 17, 1775, mostly on and around Breed's Hill, during the Siege of Boston early in the American Revolutionary War. The battle is named after the adjacent Bunker Hill, which was peripherally involved in the battle and was the original objective of both colonial and British troops, but is occasionally referred to as the "Battle of Breed's Hill."

Some controversy exists concerning which flag flew at the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775, at the onset of the American Revolutionary War. An officer of the Royal Marines reported that no flags were used by the rebels. John Trumbull, an known for his historic detail who witnessed the battle through a spyglass, used a red flag with a pine tree in his painting *The Death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker Hill*. Another flag which commonly represents the battle has a plain blue flag and a canton quartered with cross of St. George (the symbol of England) and a tree in a quarter of the canton. Although possibly inspired by the Blue Ensign of the Royal Navy, the blue field is said to have been due to an error in a Wood engraving, causing confusion with painters. However, Benson John Lossing writes in *Field Book of the Revolution* that he interviewed the daughter of a Bunker Hill veteran who told her that he hoisted a blue flag on Breed's Hill prior to the battle. Regardless of its authenticity, the blue variation of the New England flag has become a symbol of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and was featured on a 1968 US Postage Stamp.

Answer 02: Voltaire.

Francois-Marie Arouet (21 November 1694 - 30 May 1778), better known by the pen name Voltaire, was a French Enlightenment writer, essayist, and philosopher known for his wit and his defence of civil liberties, including both freedom of religion and free trade. Voltaire was a prolific writer and produced works in almost every literary form including plays, poetry, novels, essays, historical and scientific works, more than 20,000 letters and more than 2,000 books and pamphlets. He was an outspoken supporter of social reform, despite strict censorship laws and harsh penalties for those who broke them.

A satirical polemicist, he frequently made use of his works to criticize Catholic Church dogma and the French institutions of his day. Voltaire was one of several Enlightenment figures whose works and ideas influenced important thinkers of both the American and French Revolutions.

Answer 03: The Storming of the Bastille.

The Storming of the Bastille in Paris occurred on 14 July, 1789. The medieval fortress and prison in Paris known as the Bastille represented royal authority in the center of Paris. While the prison only contained seven prisoners at the time of its storming, its fall was the flashpoint of the French Revolution, and it subsequently became an icon of the French Republic. In France, Le quatorze juillet (14 July) is a public holiday, formally known as the Fete de la Federation (Federation Holiday). It is usually called Bastille Day in English.

Answer 04: Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson (April 13, 1743 - July 4, 1826) was the third President of the United States (1801-1809), the principal author of the Declaration of Independence (1776), and one of the most influential Founding Fathers for his promotion of the ideals of republicanism in the United States. Major events during his presidency include the Louisiana Purchase (1803) and the Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-1806).

A polymath, Jefferson achieved distinction as, among other things, a horticulturist, statesman, architect, archaeologist, paleontologist, inventor, and founder of the University of Virginia. When President John F. Kennedy welcomed forty-nine Nobel Prize winners to the White House in 1962 he said, "I think this is the most extraordinary collection of talent and of human knowledge that has ever been gathered together at the White House - with the possible exception of when Thomas Jefferson dined alone." To date, Jefferson is the only president to serve two full terms in office without vetoing a single bill of Congress. Jefferson has been consistently ranked by scholars as one of the greatest of U.S. presidents.

Answer 05: The Tennis Court Oath

The Tennis Court Oath (French: serment du jeu de paume) was a pivotal event during the French Revolution. The Oath was a pledge signed by 576 out of the 577 members from the Third Estate and a few members of the First Estate during a meeting of the Estates-General of 20 June 1789 in a tennis court building near the Palace of Versailles. On 17 June 1789 this group, led by Mirabeau and Abbe Sieyes, began to call themselves the National Assembly, which became the name of the primary French legislative body.

On the morning of 20 June the deputies were shocked to discover that the doors to their chamber were locked and guarded by soldiers. Immediately fearing the worst and anxious that a royal coup by King Louis XVI was imminent, the deputies congregated in a nearby indoor real tennis court where they took a solemn collective oath "never to separate, and to meet wherever circumstances demand, until the constitution of the kingdom is established and affirmed on solid foundations."

Answer 06: Napoleon Bonaparte

Napoleon Bonaparte (15 August 1769 - 5 May 1821) later known as Emperor Napoleon I, and previously Napoleone di Buonaparte, was a military and political leader of France whose actions shaped European politics in the early 19th century. Bonaparte rose to prominence under the First French Republic and led successful campaigns against the First and Second Coalitions arrayed against France. The French invasion of Russia in 1812 marked a turning point in Napoleon's fortunes. His Grande Armee was badly damaged in the campaign and never fully recovered.

In 1813, the Sixth Coalition defeated his forces at Leipzig; the following year the Coalition invaded France, forced Napoleon to abdicate and exiled him to the island of Elba. Less than a year later, he escaped Elba and returned to power, but was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo in June 1815. Napoleon spent the last six years of his life under British supervision on the island of Saint Helena. An autopsy concluded he died of stomach cancer, though Sten Forshufvud and other scientists have since conjectured that he was poisoned with arsenic.

Answer 07: Marie Antoinette.

Marie Antoinette (Vienna, 2 November 1755 - Paris, 16 October 1793) was an Archduchess of Austria and Queen of France and of Navarre. She was the fifteenth and penultimate child of Francis I, Holy Roman Emperor, and of Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria. At the age of fourteen, on the day of her marriage to Louis-Auguste, Dauphin of France, she became Dauphine de France. At the death of King Louis XV, in May 1774, her husband ascended the French throne as Louis XVI, and Marie Antoinette assumed the title of Queen of France and of Navarre.

After seven years of marriage she gave birth to a daughter, Marie-Therese-Charlotte de France, the first of their four children. During the Reign of Terror, at the height of the French Revolution, Marie Antoinette's husband was deposed and the royal family was imprisoned. Marie Antoinette was tried, convicted of treason and executed by guillotine on 16 October 1793, nine months after her husband. In popular culture, the phrase "Let them eat cake" is often attributed to Marie Antoinette. However, there is no evidence to support that she ever uttered this phrase, and it is now generally regarded as a "journalistic cliché" which first appeared in *The Confessions* of Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

Answer 08: George Washington.

George Washington (February 22, 1732 [O.S. February 11, 1731] - December 14, 1799) was the commander of the Continental Army in the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783) and served as the first President of the United States of America (1789-1797). For his essential roles in both war and peace, he is often referred to as the father of his country.

Answer 09: Benjamin Franklin (January 17, 1706 [O.S. January 6, 1705] - April 17, 1790) was one of the Founding Fathers of the United States of America. A noted polymath, Franklin was a leading author and printer, satirist, political theorist, politician, scientist, inventor, civic activist, statesman, and diplomat. As a scientist, he was a major figure in the Enlightenment and the history of physics for his discoveries and theories regarding electricity. He invented the lightning rod, bifocals, the Franklin stove, a carriage odometer, and the glass 'armonica'. He formed both the first public lending library in America and first fire department in Pennsylvania. He was an early proponent of colonial unity, and as a political writer and activist he supported the idea of an American nation.

As a diplomat during the American Revolution he secured the French alliance that helped to make independence of the United States possible. In 1775, Franklin, disgusted with the arrogance of the British and appalled by the bloodshed at Lexington and Concord, wrote a Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson was enthusiastic. But, he noted, many other delegates to the Continental Congress were "revolted at it." It would take another year of bitter conflict to persuade the Congress to vote for the Declaration of Independence written by Jefferson -- with some astute editorial suggestions by Franklin.

Answer 10: The Boston Tea party.

The Boston Tea Party was a direct action protest by colonists in Boston, a town in the British colony of Massachusetts, against the British government. On December 16, 1773, after officials in Boston refused to return three shiploads of taxed tea to Britain, a group of colonists boarded the ships and destroyed the tea by throwing it into Boston Harbor. The incident remains an iconic event of American history, and has often been referenced in other political protests. Everyone knows how 50 or 60 "Sons of Liberty," disguised as Mohawks, protested the 3 cents per pound British tax on tea by dumping chests of the popular drink into Boston Harbor on December 16, 1773. Fewer know that the improper Bostonians repeated the performance on March 7, 1774. The two tea parties cost the British around \$3 million in modern money.

Answer 11: Grigori Yefimovich Rasputin (22 January [O.S. 10 January] 1869 - 29 December [O.S. 16 December] 1916) was a Russian mystic who is perceived as having influenced the later days of the Russian Tsar Nicholas II, his wife the Tsaritsa Alexandra, and their only son the Tsarevich Alexei. Rasputin had often been called the "Mad Monk", while others considered him a "strannik" (or religious pilgrim) and even a starets, believing him to be a psychic and faith healer.

Answer 12: The Guillotine was a device used for carrying out executions by decapitation. It consists of a tall upright frame from which a blade is suspended. This blade is raised with a rope and then allowed to drop, severing the victim's head from their body. The device is noted for long being the main method of execution in France and, more particularly, for its use during the French Revolution, when it "became a part of popular culture, celebrated as the people's avenger by supporters of the Revolution and vilified as the pre-eminent symbol of the Terror by opponents". Nevertheless, the guillotine continued to be used long after the French Revolution in several countries.

Answer 13: Louis XVI (23 August 1754 - 21 January 1793) ruled as King of France and of Navarre from 1774 until 1791, and then as King of the French from 1791 to 1792. Suspended and arrested during the Insurrection of 10 August 1792, he was tried by the National Convention, found guilty of treason, and executed by guillotine on 21 January 1793. He was the only king of France to be executed.

Although Louis was beloved at first, his indecisiveness and conservatism led some elements of the people of France to eventually view him as a symbol of the perceived tyranny of the Ancien Regime. After the abolition of the monarchy in 1792, the new republican government gave him the surname Capet, a reference to the nickname of Hugh Capet, founder of the Capetian dynasty, which the revolutionaries wrongly interpreted as a family name. He was also informally nicknamed Louis le Dernier (Louis the Last), a derisive use of the traditional nicknaming of French kings. Today, historians and French people in general have a more nuanced view of Louis XVI, who is seen as an honest man with good intentions, but who was probably unfit for the herculean task of reforming the monarchy, and who was used as a scapegoat by the revolutionaries.

Answer 14: The French Counter-Revolution was a period in the history of France where certain individuals, groups and nations openly opposed the French Revolution.

Answer 15: The words "Taxation Without Representation" were added to the bottom of the Washington, D.C. license plate to protest the District's lack of representation in Congress.



Answer 16: The March on Versailles, also known as The Bread March of Women, and The Women's March on Versailles, was an event in the French Revolution. Although the National Assembly had taken the Tennis Court Oath and the Bastille had fallen at the hands of the crowd, the poor women of Paris still found that there was a considerable bread shortage and the prices were very high. A crowd had once killed a baker for overpricing his bread[citation needed]. For a while, rumors had been spreading in Paris that the royals were hoarding all the grain. A hungry mob of 7,000 largely working-class women decided to march on the Versailles, taking with them pieces of cannon and other weaponry.

Answer 17: Vladimir Lenin

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin (22 April 1870 - 21 January 1924), born Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov and commonly known by the names V. I. Lenin or simply Lenin, was a Russian revolutionary, Bolshevik leader, communist politician, principal leader of the October Revolution and the first head of the Soviet Union. In 1998, he was named by Time magazine as one of the 100 most influential people of the 20th century. His contributions to Marxist theory are commonly referred to as Leninism.

Answer 18: The naval Battle of Cape St. Vincent or Battle of Cape Santa Maria; The Moonlight Battle. The naval Battle of Cape St Vincent, or Battle of Cape Santa Maria, took place off the coast of Portugal on 16 January 1780, during the American Revolutionary War and was a victory of a British fleet under Admiral Sir George Rodney over a Spanish squadron under Don Juan de Langara. It is also known as the Moonlight Battle, because it was unusual for naval battles in the age of sail to take place at night.

Answer 19: Mount Rushmore National Memorial, near Keystone, South Dakota, is a monumental granite sculpture by Gutzon Borglum (1867-1941), located within the United States Presidential Memorial that represents the first 150 years of the history of the United States of America with 60-foot (18 m) sculptures of the heads of former United States presidents (left to right): George Washington (1732-1799), Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919), and Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865). The entire memorial covers 1,278.45 acres (5.17 km²) and is 5,725 feet (1,745 m) above sea level. It is managed by the National Park Service, a bureau of the United States Department of the Interior. The memorial attracts approximately two million people annually.

Answer 20: John Hancock (January 23, 1737 - October 8, 1793) was a merchant, statesman, and prominent Patriot of the American Revolution. He served as president of the Second Continental Congress and was the first governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He is remembered for his large and stylish signature on the United States Declaration of Independence, so much so that "John Hancock" became, in the United States, a synonym for signature. According to a popular legend, Hancock signed his name largely and clearly so that King George could read it without his spectacles, but this fanciful story did not appear until many years later.



Solutions of Online Quiz #46

Answer 01: Cadbury's celebrations.

Answer 02: West Indies winning the 1975 World Cup.

Answer 03: Mardi Gras or, also known as Fat Tuesday (Mardi Gras is French for "Fat Tuesday") or Shrove Tuesday, is the last day of feasting during the Carnival celebrations before Lent begins on Ash Wednesday.

Answer 04: Disneyland

Answer 05: Juneteenth is the oldest nationally celebrated commemoration of the ending of slavery in the United States.

Answer 06: The Lion Dance.

Lion dance is a form of traditional dance in Chinese culture, in which performers mimic a lion's movements in a lion costume.

Asiatic lions found in nearby India are the ones depicted in the Chinese culture.

Answer 07: Dilwale Dulhania Le Jayenge. It celebrated 700 weeks at the box office in March 2009.

Answer 08: Samba

Samba is a lively, rhythmical dance of Brazilian origin in 2/4 time danced under the Samba music. However, there are three steps to every bar, making the Samba feel like a 3/4 timed dance. Its origins include the Maxixe.

The Samba music rhythm has been danced in Brazil since its inception in the late 19th century.

There is actually a set of dances, rather than a single dance, that define the Samba dancing scene in Brazil; thus, no one dance can be claimed with certainty as the "original" Samba style.

Another major stream of the Samba dance besides the Brazilian Samba dancing styles is Ballroom Samba which differs significantly.

Answer 09: They both share their birthday, which incidentally happens to be TODAY!!!

Answer 10: Ruby.

The Anniversary stone for the 40th anniversary is the Ruby.

Answer 11: Raksha Bandhan.

Answer 12: Bharti Cellular's Airtel was recently celebrating 100 million customers.



Answer 13: World Year of Physics - 2005 also known as International Year of Physics

Answer 14: International Year of Astronomy - 2009

Answer 15: Sangini Diamond Jewellery

Answer 16: The Eagle has landed - The Apollo 11 mission to the moon.

Answer 17: IIM-L celebrated 25 years.

Answer 18: Danny Boyle directed the movie "Slumdog Millionaire".

Answer 19: Mini Cooper - 50 years.

Answer 20: Andy Roddick. He said these to Pete Sampras whose record of 14 Grand Slams was broken at the Wimbledon 2009 Final record by Roger Federer. Roger Federer beat Andy Roddick to win his 15th Grand Slam.

Solutions of Online Quiz #48

Answer 01: Rani Lakshmi Bai or The Rani (Queen) of Jhansi.

Lakshmi Bai, The Rani (Queen) of Jhansi (c.19 November 1828 – 17 June 1858), known as Jhansi Rani, was the queen of the Maratha-ruled princely state of Jhansi, was one of the leading figures of the Indian Rebellion of 1857, and a symbol of resistance to British rule in India. She has gone down in history as a legendary figure, as India's "Joan of Arc."

Answer 02: Junagadh

The Nawab of Junagadh was a Muslim, with a large Hindu population. Geographically, it was a peculiar piece of the jigsaw in what were to become the two nations of India and Pakistan. It was a state in erstwhile Saurashtra, surrounded by the Hindu Kathiawad regions (which had acceded to India) on three sides, and facing the Arabian Sea on the fourth.

Answer 03: The Dandi March or the Salt Satyagraha

The Salt Satyagraha was a campaign of nonviolent protest against the British salt tax in colonial India which began with the Salt March to Dandi on March 12, 1930. It was the first act of organized opposition to British rule after Purna Swaraj, the declaration of independence by the Indian National Congress.

Answer 04: The National Anthem

Answer 05: The Ghadar Party

Answer 06: Chakravarti Raja Gopalachari

Answer 07: The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre or the Amritsar Massacre.

On April 13, 1919, 90 British Indian Army soldiers under the command of Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer opened fire on an unarmed gathering of men, women and children. The firing lasted for 10 to 15 minutes, till they ran out of ammunition. Official British Raj sources placed the fatalities at 379, and with 1100 wounded. Civil Surgeon Dr. Smith indicated that there were 1,526 casualties.

Answer 08: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and The Story of My Experiments with Truth

Answer 09: The Chauri Chaura Incident.

This incident took place on 4 February 1922 during British rule when an occupied police chowki (station) was set on fire by a nationalist mob, killing 23 of the police occupants.

Answer 10: Muhammad Ali Jinnah

A 20th century politician and statesman, is generally regarded as the founder of Pakistan. He served as leader of The Muslim League and Pakistan's first Governor-General.

Answer 11:

Lala Lajpat Rai

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Bipin Chandra Pal

Answer 12: Non-Aligned Movement

The movement is largely the brainchild of India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, former president of Egypt Gamal Abdul Nasser and Yugoslav president Josip Broz Tito.

Answer 13: Bhagat Singh

Answer 14: The Indian National Flag.

Answer 15: Jawaharlal Nehru. He was referring to the newly built dams of India.

Answer 16: Lord Louis Mountbatten.

Answer 17: Subhash Chandra Bose

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Answer 18: Sarojini Naidu

Sarojini Naidu or Sarojini Chattopadhyaya (February 13, 1879, Hyderabad – March 2, 1949, Lucknow), also known by the sobriquet Bharatiya Kokila (The Nightingale of India), was a child prodigy, freedom fighter, and poet. Naidu was the first Indian woman to become the President of the Indian National Congress and the first woman to become the Governor of Uttar Pradesh.

Answer 19: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad also known as Maulana Abul Kalam Muhiyuddin Ahmed

A Muslim scholar and a senior political leader of the Indian independence movement. Azad became a leader of the Khilafat Movement during which he came into close contact with Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi.

He is also credited with the establishment of the Indian Institutes of Technology and the foundation of the University Grants Commission

Answer 20: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel - The Iron Man of India.

Solutions of Online Quiz #50

Answer 01: 24.5 sq.cm.

Area of the turquoise region = area of the quarter circle - area of the triangle = $(1/4)*\pi*7*7 - (1/2)*7*4 = 38.5 - 14 = 24.5$

Answer 02: Skype.

Answer 03: The Bahá'í House of Worship in Delhi, India, popularly known as the Lotus Temple due to its flowerlike shape, is a Bahá'í House of Worship and also a prominent attraction in Delhi. It was completed in 1986 and serves as the Mother Temple of the Indian subcontinent. It has won numerous architectural awards and been featured in hundreds of newspaper and magazine articles.

Answer 04: Squidward Tentacles from SpongeBob SquarePants.

Answer 05: The significant problems we face cannot be solved at the same level of thinking we were at when we created them.

Two things are infinite: the universe and human stupidity; and I'm not sure about the universe.

Answer 06: The phenomenon of Hit Wicket.

Hit wicket is a method of dismissal in the sport of cricket. This method of dismissal is governed by Law 35 of the laws of cricket. The striker is out "hit wicket" if, after the bowler has entered his delivery stride and while the ball is in play; his wicket is put down by his bat or his person. The striker may do this whilst preparing to receive or receiving a delivery or in setting off for his first run after playing the delivery. In simple language if the striking batsman knocks the bails off the stumps or uproots the stumps, while attempting to hit the ball or take off for a run, he is out hit wicket.

Answer 07: AIDS.

Answer 08: Management.

7-8-9 : MEN, 1-2-3 : MAN

2-5-6 : AGE

5-4-10-6 : GATE

Answer 09: Sony Ericsson Xperia X1.

Answer 10: The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy.

Many occurrences of the number 42 in pop culture can be attributed as an homage to Douglas Adams' book The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy, in which the number 42 is The Answer to the Ultimate Question of Life, the Universe, and Everything, as calculated by an enormous supercomputer over a period of 7.5 million years. According to the fifth Hitchhiker volume, Mostly Harmless, 42 is the location of Stavromula Beta. Thus, 42 may be the world's longest written riddle, since the riddle of the question to the answer was raised in the first volume, and not answered until the final page of the fifth, and then passes unnoticed by the story's ever-bumbling characters. Adams later (1994) created the 42 Puzzle, a game based on the number 42.

Answer 11: Surf Excel.

Answer 12: Artemis Fowl.

Artemis Fowl is a series of fantasy novels written by Irish author Eoin Colfer, starring the teenage criminal mastermind Artemis Fowl II. The series is written in half-serious language, alternating dark moments with humorous ones, a style favoured by a number of popular children's authors.

Answer 13: Mohammad Hamid Ansari (born April 1, 1934) is the current Vice President of India. He is a former chairman of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). He is also an academician, a career diplomat, and a former Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University. He was elected the 13th Vice President of India on 10 August 2007 and took office on 11 August 2007.

Answer 14: 1/429

The 14 animals can be arranged among themselves in 14! ways.

Let's consider the 7 dogs as 1 unit. The dogs can be arranged among themselves in 7! ways.

This unit can be arranged with the 7 cats in 8! ways.

Hence, the probability of such an arrangement = $(7! \cdot 8!) / 14! = 1/429$

Answer 15: Stumble Upon.

Answer 16: Condoleezza Rice.

Condoleezza Rice (born November 14, 1954) is a professor, diplomat, author, and national security expert. She served as the 66th United States Secretary of State, and the second in the administration of President George W. Bush to hold the office. Rice was the first black woman, second African American (after her predecessor Colin Powell, who served from 2001 to 2005), and the second woman (after Madeleine Albright, who served from 1997 to 2001 in the Clinton Administration) to serve as Secretary of State.

Answer 17: Bhul Bhulaiya is a labyrinth of hundreds of narrow stairway passages, some of which have dead-ends, some end at precipitous drops while others lead to entrance or exit points. It was constructed to confuse any enemy intruder. The narrow lanes of the labyrinth can make anyone feel lost. The king and other few only knew the way out.

Answer 18: History.

Answer 19: Just a day.

Detailed explanation: The course started with Hindi. So Hindi'll be on the 1st. 2nd was a holiday. Marathi was on the 3rd as it succeeded the holiday. Maths immediately preceded Science, there was a day's gap between Geography and Science and Geography was taught before History. Hence, the sequence of subjects being taught is as follows:

1st Aug	Hindi
2nd Aug	Sunday
3rd Aug	Marathi
4th Aug	Geography
5th Aug	Maths
6th Aug	Science
7th Aug	History
8th Aug	English

Answer 20: Khao Bina Tareekh Dekhe.

Solutions of Online Quiz #52

Answer 01: Saad Bin Laden, son of Osama Bin Laden.

Answer 02: The Legend of Count Dracula.

Answer 03: Veerappan.

Answer 04: Helena Bonham Carter essayed the Role of Bellatrix Lestrange in the Harry Potter Series of movies.

Answer 05: Josef Fritzl.

The Fritzl case emerged in April 2008 when a 42-year-old woman, Elisabeth Fritzl, (born 6 April 1966), stated to police in the town of Amstetten in Austria that she had been held captive for 24 years in a concealed part of the basement of the family home by her father, Josef Fritzl (born 9 April 1935), and that he had abused her numerous times during her imprisonment.

Answer 06: George Walker Bush (born July 6, 1946) served as the 43rd President of the United States from 2001 to 2009. He also served as the 46th Governor of Texas from 1995 to 2000.

Eight months into Bush's first term as president, the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks occurred. In response, Bush announced a global War on Terrorism, ordered an invasion of Afghanistan that same year and an invasion of Iraq in 2003.

Answer 07: The Beer Man.

Beer Man is the name given to a suspected serial killer who murdered seven people in south Mumbai, India, between October 2006 and January 2007. The nickname was gained due to beer can left beside each body, which was the only link between the deaths. In January 2008 Indian Ravindra Kantrole was convicted of one of the murders, that of a homeless man. He was charged with two other Beer Man murders but cleared of any involvement, thus leaving the remaining six murders unsolved.

Answer 08: Darth Vader is the central antagonist in George Lucas' original Star Wars trilogy and his final prequel, Star Wars Episode III: Revenge of the Sith. In the original Star Wars trilogy, Vader is voiced by James Earl Jones and embodied by David Prowse. Sebastian Shaw makes a brief cameo as the unmasked Vader. In Star Wars Episode III: Revenge of the Sith, Vader is played by Hayden Christensen, and James Earl Jones provides Vader's voice for Episodes IV, V, and VI.

Answer 09: Cruella De Vil.

Cruella de Vil is a fictional character and the primary villain in Dodie Smith's 1956 novel The Hundred and One Dalmatians, Disney's 1961 animated film adaptation One Hundred and One Dalmatians, and Disney's live-action film adaptations 101 Dalmatians and 102 Dalmatians. In all her incarnations, Cruella kidnaps dalmatian puppies for their fur. In the live-action version, it is revealed that the reason Cruella chooses to skin puppies is that when short-haired dogs grow older their fur becomes very coarse, which doesn't sell as well in the fur fashion industry as the fine, soft fur of puppies. She also always has the left half of her hair white and the right half black.

Answer 10: Hansie Cronje.

Wessel Johannes "Hansie" Cronje (25 September 1969 - 1 June 2002) was a South African cricketer and captain of the South African national cricket team in the 1990s. He was voted the 11th greatest South African in 2004 despite having been banned for life from professional cricket for his role in a match-fixing scandal.

Answer 11: Medusa.

In Greek mythology, Medusa was a gorgon, a chthonic female monster; gazing directly upon her would turn onlookers to stone. She was beheaded by the hero Perseus, who thereafter used her head as a weapon until giving it to the goddess Athena to place on her shield. In classical antiquity the image of the head of Medusa appeared in the evil-averting device known as the Gorgoneion.

Answer 12: Albert Fish.

"Albert" Hamilton Fish (May 19, 1870 – January 16, 1936) was an American serial killer. He was also known as the Gray Man, the Werewolf of Wysteria, the Brooklyn Vampire, and The Boogeyman. A child molester and cannibal, he boasted that he had "had children in every state," and at one time put the figure at around 100.

Answer 13: Butch Cassidy (April 13, 1866 – ca. November 7, 1908), born Robert LeRoy Parker, was a notorious American train robber, bank robber and leader of the Hole in the Wall Gang.

Answer 14: Kansa. "Mama" or "Uncle" of Lord Krishna.

Answer 15: Benito Mussolini.

Benito Amilcare Andrea Mussolini, KSMOM GCTE (29 July 1883 - 28 April 1945) was an Italian politician who led the National Fascist Party and is credited with being one of the key figures in the creation of Fascism. He became the Prime Minister of Italy in 1922 and began using the title Il Duce by 1925. After 1936, his official title was "His Excellency Benito Mussolini, Head of Government, Duce of Fascism, and Founder of the Empire".

Answer 16: Jeffrey Lionel Dahmer (May 21, 1960 – November 28, 1994) was an American serial killer and sex offender. Dahmer murdered 17 men and boys – most of whom were of African or Asian descent – between 1978 and 1991, with the majority of the murders occurring between 1987 and 1991. His murders were particularly gruesome, involving rape, torture, dismemberment, necrophilia and cannibalism. On November 28, 1994, he was beaten to death by fellow Columbia Correctional Institution inmate Christopher Scarver with a bar from a weight machine while on work detail in the prison gym.

Answer 17: Hannibal Rising.

Answer 18: Pramod Muthalik.

Pramod Muthalik (born 1963) is an activist in various right-wing Hindu groups in India, and is the chief of the Rashtriya Hindu Sena, the parent organization of the Sri Ram Sena. He was born in 1963 to a Marathi family in Hukkeri in the Belgaum district of Karnataka, close to the border with Maharashtra.

Answer 19: Velupillai Prabhakaran (November 26, 1954 – May 19, 2009) was the founder and leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (the LTTE or the Tamil Tigers), a militant organization that sought to create an independent Tamil state in the north and east of Sri Lanka. For over 25 years, the LTTE waged a violent secessionist campaign in Sri Lanka that led to it being designated a terrorist organization by 32 countries. Prabhakaran was wanted by Interpol for terrorism, murder, organized crime and terrorism conspiracy. He also had arrest warrants against him in Sri Lanka and India.

Answer 20: Mojo Jojo.



Solutions of Online Quiz #54

Answer 01: Operation Flood/ White Revolution of India.

Operation Flood was a rural development programme started by India's National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) in 1970. One of the largest of its kind, the programme objective was to create a nationwide milk grid. It resulted in making India one of the largest producers of milk and milk products, and hence is also called the White Revolution of India. It also helped reduce malpractices by milk traders and merchants. This revolution followed the Indian Green revolution and helped in alleviating poverty and famine levels from their dangerous proportions in India during the era.

Answer 02: Penguin Publishers.

Answer 03: Othello by William Shakespeare.

Answer 04: Fans



Answer 05: Coca-Cola



Answer 06: Mother Teresa.

Answer 07: The three little pigs.

Three Little Pigs is a fairy tale featuring talking animals. Printed versions date back to the 1840s, but the story itself is thought to be much older. The phrases used in the story, and the various morals which can be drawn from it, have become enshrined in western culture.

Answer 08: Zoom TV

Answer 09: Sunita Williams (born September 19, 1965) is a United States Naval officer and a NASA astronaut. She was assigned to the International Space Station as a member of Expedition 14 and then joined Expedition 15. She holds the record of the longest spaceflight (195 days) for female space travelers. As NASA's official public spokesperson, she was selected to appear on the Colbert Report to announce the name for Node 3 of the ISS.

Answer 10: Rasputin by Boney M.

Answer 11: Engelbert Humperdinck (born Arnold George Dorsey, May 2, 1936, Madras, India) is a well-known British-American popular music singer who became famous internationally during the 1960s, after adopting the name of the famous German opera composer Engelbert Humperdinck as his own stage name.

Answer 12: Shankar Mahadevan.

Answer 13: Jean-Jacques Rousseau (Geneva, 28 June 1712 – Ermenonville, 2 July 1778) was a major philosopher, writer, and composer of the eighteenth-century Enlightenment, whose political philosophy influenced the French Revolution and the development of modern political and educational thought. His novel, *Emile: or, On Education*, which he considered his most important work, is a seminal treatise on the education of the whole person for citizenship. His sentimental novel, *Julie, ou la nouvelle Héloïse*, was of great importance to the development of pre-Romanticism and romanticism in fiction. Rousseau's autobiographical writings: his *Confessions*, which initiated the modern autobiography, and his *Reveries of a Solitary Walker* (along with the works of Lessing and Goethe in Germany, and Richardson and Sterne in England), were among the pre-eminent examples of the late eighteenth-century movement known as the "Age of Sensibility", featuring an increasing focus on subjectivity and introspection that has characterized the modern age. Rousseau also wrote a play and two operas, and made important contributions to music as a theorist. During the period of the French Revolution, Rousseau was the most popular of the philosophes among members of the Jacobin Club. He was interred as a national hero in the Panthéon in Paris, in 1794, sixteen years after his death.

Answer 14: The United States Capitol is the meeting place of the United States Congress, the legislature of the federal government of the United States. Located in Washington, D.C., it sits atop Capitol Hill at the eastern end of the National Mall. Though not in the geographic center of the District of Columbia, the Capitol is the origin by which the quadrants of the district are divided. Officially, both the east and west sides of the Capitol are referred to as "fronts." Historically, however, the east front was the side of the building intended for the arrival of visitors and dignitaries.

Answer 15: Dr. Annie Besant

Answer 16: Michael Jordan & Nike.

Answer 17: Delicious.

Answer 18: The Tiger Woods logo.

Answer 19: Airtel Digital Tv.

Answer 20: Orkut



Answer 21: Ekta Kapoor and her dog SRK (Stallone Ravi Kapoor). (even Shobha Kapoor will be considered as the correct answer.)

Ekta Kapoor's mom Shobha's pug is also called SRK. But this miniature dog is not named after Shah Rukh Khan. His first name is Stallone and because he is Shobha Ravi Kapoor's dog, (Ravi Kapoor is Jeetendra's off-screen name) he gets the nick, SRK.

Solutions of Online Quiz #56

Answer 01: Anastasia Pavlyuchenkova.

Anastasia Sergeyevna Pavlyuchenkova (born 3 July 1991) is a professional tennis player from Russia and a multiple junior Grand Slam champion. Her career high is number 27, achieved on 23 March 2009. She has been coached by Patrick Mouratoglou since July 2007 and she currently lives and trains at Mouratoglou Tennis Academy in France accompanied by her mother Marina. She was recently in the news for defeating Venus Williams in the China Open.

Answer 02: Maharashtra Navnirman Sena (MNS).

Answer 03: Arackaparambil Kurian Antony (born 28 December 1940) is the current Defence Minister of India and Congress party working committee member.

Answer 04: Baitullah Mehsud was a leading militant in Waziristan, Pakistan, and the leader of the Taliban umbrella group, Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan, which he formed from an alliance of about five pro-Taliban groups in December 2007. He is thought by U.S. military analysts to have commanded up to 5,000 fighters and to have been behind numerous attacks in Pakistan including the assassination of Benazir Bhutto.

Answer 05: "Barking at the moon" from Bolt.

Answer 06: Hilary Mary Mantel CBE (born 6 July 1952) is an English novelist, short story writer and critic. Her work, ranging in subject from personal memoir to historical fiction, has been short-listed for major literary awards. In 2009, she won the Man Booker Prize for her novel Wolf Hall.

Answer 07: Barrack Obama.

Answer 08: UTV.



Answer 09: Fluffy, the three headed dog from Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone.

Answer 10: Sleeping Beauty.

Answer 11: Bill Watterson.

Answer 12: Venkatraman "Venki" Ramakrishnan (born 1952 in Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu, India), FRS is a structural biologist at the Laboratory of Molecular Biology of the Medical Research Council located in Cambridge, England. He is a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was awarded the 2009 Nobel Prize in Chemistry, along with Thomas A. Steitz and Ada Yonath.

Answer 13: Big Ears from the Noddy series.

Answer 14: The name 'Phoebe'. The character portrayed by Lisa Kudrow (in the picture) and one of Saturn's moons are both called Phoebe.

Answer 15: Up.

Shania Twain's Album was called Up.

Answer 16: Tinkerbell.

Answer 17: Hungama TV.

Answer 18: All are Spy agencies of their respective countries: RAW, Mossad, KGB and ISI.

Answer 19: Infinite Improbability Drive.

The Infinite Improbability Drive is a fictional faster-than-light drive. The most prominent usage of the drive is in the starship Heart of Gold. It is based on a particular perception of quantum theory: a subatomic particle is most likely to be in a particular place, such as near the nucleus of an atom, but there is also a small probability of it being found very far from its point of origin (for example close to a distant star). Thus, a body could travel from place to place without passing through the intervening space (or hyperspace, for that matter), if you had sufficient control of probability.

The Heart of Gold was the prototype ship for infinitely improbable travel. The principle is that as its drive reaches infinite improbability, the ship passes simultaneously through every conceivable and inconceivable point in every conceivable and inconceivable universe (in other words, when one activates the Infinite Improbability Drive, the ship is literally everywhere at once). It is then possible to decide at which point you actually want to be when improbability levels decrease.

Answer 20: Priyanka Chopra and Lupino Lane.

Both actors have made a record for playing the highest number of roles in a movie.

Eighty years ago legendary British actor Lupino Lane created a (yet unbroken) record for a male actor playing 24 roles in "Only Me" (1929). And now Bollywood star Priyanka Chopra is all excited about the possibility of her entering the record books for doing 12 roles in forthcoming "What's Your Raashee".

Answer 21: Odie.

Solutions of Online Quiz #58

Answer 01: Adam's Bridge, also known as Rama's Bridge or Ram Setu, is a chain of limestone shoals, between the islands of Rameswaram, off the southeastern coast of Tamil Nadu, India, and Mannar, near northwestern Sri Lanka. Geological evidence indicates that this bridge is a former land connection between India and Sri Lanka.

Answer 02: Tata Sky Plus.

Answer 03: Vardhamana Mahavira and Swami Dayanand Saraswati.

Diwali marks the auspicious occasion when on a new moon day of Kartik (Diwali day) Swami Dayananda Saraswati, one of the greatest reformers of Hinduism attained his nirvana (enlightenment) and became Maharshi Dayananda. For Jains, Diwali commemorates the enlightenment of Vardhamana Mahavira (the twenty-fourth and last Tirthankaras of the Jains and the founder of modern Jainism) which is said to have occurred on Oct. 15, 527 B.C.

Answer 04: Hanuman was born to 'Anjana', a female vanara and 'Kesari' male vanara on Mula Nakshatra, on the new moon day (amavasya) in the month of Margazhi (mid of dec and jan) in Anjaneri hill in the Brahmagiri hills near Trimbakeshwar, Maharashtra.

Answer 05: In Sikhism, Diwali commemorates the return of Guru Har Gobind Ji to Amritsar after freeing 52 other Hindu kings imprisoned in Fort Gwalior by Emperor Jahangir. He was welcomed by the people who lit candles and divas to celebrate his return. Which is why Sikhs also refer to Diwali also as Bandi Chhorh Divas meaning "the day of release of detainees".

Answer 06: Cadbury's Daily Milk - "aap kisko khush karenge is Diwali".

Answer 07: Yamraj & Yamuna - Bhai Dooj/Bhau Beej.

Yamraj, the Lord of Death, visited his sister Yami on this day. She welcomed him warmly by applying a tilak on his forehead. The idea is that anyone who receives a tilak from his sister on this day is saved the agony of hell-fire. The brother who eats with his sister on this occasion is blessed with a long and fruitful life by Yamraj himself, who also ate on this day with his sister. Sisters prepare sumptuous, mouth-watering meals for brothers on this special day.

Answer 08: It was Lord Shiva's Bow called Pinaka.

Answer 09: Mareecha.

Mareecha was actually defeated by Rama once before and was afraid of Rama. However, Ravana persuades him to take the form of a golden deer. Sita, on seeing the golden deer, asks Rama to catch it. Rama goes after it and kills Mareecha, who, while dying mimics Rama's voice and screams "save me Lakshmana". On hearing this, Sita gets agitated and sends Lakshmana to help his brother. Then Ravana comes and abducts Sita in the absence of both Rama and Lakshmana. Surpanakha is another demon whose nose and ears are cut off by Lakshmana. Kumbhakarna is a brother of Ravana. Bakasura is a demon in Mahabharata.

Answer 10: Vishvamitra.

Brahmarshi Vishvamitra is one of the most venerated rishis or sages of ancient times in India. He is also credited as the author of most of Mandala 3 of the Rigveda, including the Gayatri Mantra.

Answer 11: Valmiki, who was born in a Brahmin family was originally known as Ratnakar. Though Brahmin by caste, he became a notorious dacoit during his younger days, he had fallen into bad company and who used to commit robberies and dacoities.

His first disciples to whom he taught the Ramayana were Kusha and Lava the sons of Rama.

Answer 12: Jatayu.

In the Hindu epic Ramayana, Jatayu is the son of Aruna and nephew of Garuda. A demi-god who has the form of a vulture, he was an old friend of Dasharatha (Rama's father). While Ravana was abducting Sita, Jatayu fought a fierce battle with Ravana to save Sita. Ravana cut off Jatayu's wings in the battle. Rama, while searching Sita, comes across Jatayu, who informs him that Ravana had abducted Sita and taken her to Lanka.

Answer 13: Sita is Rama's Wife.

Hence, we can draw an analogy as follows:

Mandavi : Bharat

Shrutakirti : Shatrughna

Urmila : Laxman

Mandodari : Ravana

Answer 14: Sushena, the healer of the Vanara Sena.

Answer 15: Vishwakarma - Nala.

Vishvakarma is the Hindu presiding deity of all craftsmen and architects. He is the "Principal Universal Architect", the architect who fabricated and designed the divine architecture of the Universe at the behest of Brahma, the Lord of Creation.

The Ramayana represents him as having built the island of Lanka for the Rakshasas, and as having generated the ape Nala, who made Rama's bridge from the continent to the island.

Answer 16: Sundara Kanda was named after a major character in the Ramayana - Hanuman.

Answer 17: Laxmana was considered the incarnation of "Shesha", the naga associated with Lord Vishnu.

Answer 18: Kaushalya is Ram's mother.

Hence, we can draw an analogy as follows:

Kaikeyi : Bharat

Sumitra : Shatrughna

Sumitra : Laxman

Answer 19: Kumbhakarna

Answer 20: Hanukkah.

Hanukkah (also spelled Chanukah), also known as the Festival of Lights, is an eight-day Jewish holiday commemorating the rededication of the Holy Temple in Jerusalem at the time of the Maccabean Revolt of the 2nd century BCE. Hanukkah is observed for eight nights, starting on the 25th day of Kislev according to the Hebrew calendar, and may occur from late November to late December on the Gregorian calendar. The festival is observed by the kindling of the lights of a special candelabrum, the nine-branched Menorah or Hanukiah, one night on each night of the holiday, progressing to eight on the final night. An extra light called a shamash (Hebrew: "guard" or "servant") is also lit each night for the purpose of lighting the others, and is given a distinct location, usually above or below the rest.

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